Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XIV. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1861. NUMBER 257.

causes Northern men are not eternally bragging; and notwithstanding almost their every act betrays cowardice, they are loathed down upon as cowardly and pusillanimous.

The present war will settle on an enduring basis the relative personal courage of the men of the two sections, and it will define the difference between Southern bravado and Northern bravery so clearly that the fire-eaters will never again bark in the dark on the subject. Before any pride ring battles be fought, of one Southerner against two Northern men, as the *Pleasure* proposes, let the Secessionists practice with man against man, a few times. We venture the prediction that they will get their bellies full of fighting, even on such terms.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

HOW THE ST. LOUIS ARSENAL WAS EMPTIED.

21,000 GUNS, 10 CANNON.

Legislative Proceedings Yesterday.

THE TROOPS AT CAMP YATES.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, April 26.

Two steamers dropped down to the arsenal at St. Louis yesterday afternoon, and received on board nearly one thousand stand of arms, including ten cannon and one hundred and ten thousand cartridges. The transfer was made by daylight, and inquisitive persons were told they were destined for the troops at Cairo. The secessionists at Cairo telegraphed or sent messengers to St. Genevieve, to have them stopped at all hazards. When the boats were loaded, they moved leisurely down the river. Three hundred regulars were placed on board, and the artillery was ranged so as to command the mouth of the river. About midnight they turned and came up Alton. There their cargoes were loaded on freight cars. They arrived at the depot in this city at half past one o'clock to-day. They are now being removed to our State Arsenal. A communication from the Governor to the Legislature announcing their coming was received with loud shouts by the members.

Col. Prentiss, at Cairo, last night, brought to a couple of steamboats, loaded with powder and lead, en route from St. Louis to Nashville. A collision at that point may be expected at any day, or, indeed, at any hour.

Intelligence from Cairo is coming, and rapidly into the service of the State the companies and parts of companies accepted by the Governor and not mustered into the service of the United States, was reported by the Committee on the Militia, and ordered to be printed. It will pass unanimously. It provides that said companies shall be thrown into battalions and regiments by the Adjutant General, and sent into camp to remain thirty days under pay and drill, and then be discharged, unless sooner mustered into the service of the United States. Instructors in drill are to be appointed by the Governor.

Mr. Shaw of Lawrence, introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the faith, credit and resources of the State of Illinois, both in men and money, are tendered to the Federal Government to enforce the laws, to protect the lives, property and liberties of its people, and to maintain inviolate the Constitution of the nation.

Adopted unanimously amid loud cheering.

Mr. Shaw then introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That while we are ever ready to stand by and defend, with our fortunes and our lives, the Constitution and the Flag of our Country, we will frown upon and condemn any effort on the part of the Federal Government which looks to the subjugation of the Southern States.

Mr. Bowman objected to the resolution, as containing an imputation on the Federal Government. The Government did not intend to subjugate the Southern States, but merely to put down individual rebels and traitors.

Mr. Hurlbut moved that it be referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. Burr of Scott supported the motion. He desired that all resolutions of a general character should be adopted unanimously, and he wanted nothing brought up for the House to vote upon which might be susceptible of two constructions.

Mr. Green of Massac thought the word "subjugate" was a very clear, definite, and decisive word, and he hoped a vote would be taken on it.

Mr. Church asked whether Mr. Green was not in favor of subjugating rebels against the Constitution and the laws of the United States?

Mr. Green—"Yes, sir, I am."

Resolution referred by unanimous vote.

Bills introduced and referred—By Mr. Sommon, bill to repeal the act of last session authorizing the collection of the mill tax.

By Mr. Waldon, a bill to confirm the election of supreme judge in this city yesterday.

By Mr. Hurlbut, a bill to raise a military force for the State, consisting of ten regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, and one battalion of light artillery.

By Mr. Brandwell, a bill for an armory and improvements in the arsenal at Springfield.

Mr. Walton introduced a joint resolution tendering thanks to Senator Douglas for his patriotic speech. Adopted unanimously.

Mr. Church called up the House bill to authorize towns and cities to raise money to aid in military operations, and to aid volunteers. Passed—ayes 80, noes 7. [All favored the bill for organizing the militia of Illinois. The bill will be reported by the Committee to-morrow. It is quite lengthy and provides for mustering the whole number of able bodied men under three denominations, to wit: Active militia, reserve militia, and exempt militia.

Several changes were made in the organization of yesterday, after they were first made up. In the first regiment, the Elgin Company, Capt. Joslyn, takes the place of the Viney Co., Capt. Lynch; second regiment, Col. Oglesby, consists of the following companies: Decatur Co. A, Capt. Post; Decatur Co. B, Capt. Pugh; Fayette Guard, Capt. McCraner; Bloomington Co. B, Capt. Harvey; Richland Volunteers, Capt. Lynch; Coles County Volunteers, Capt. Ashmun: Wilmington Co. A, Capt. Harvey; Peoria Blues, Capt. Dennison; Pike County Union Guards, Capt. McWilliams; Lawrence County Volunteers, Capt. Grass.

The third regiment is composed of St. Clair Co. volunteers: Co. A, Capt. Morsy; Co. B, Clair Co. volunteers; Co. B, Capt. Breckler; St. Clair Co. volunteers, Co. C., Capt. Liddman; St. Clair Co. volunteers, Co.; D, Capt. Hawes; St. Clair Co. volunteers, Co. E, Capt. Korlin; St. Clair Co. volunteers, Co. F, Capt. Vanetieve; Alton City Guard, Capt. Tucker; Hillsboro volunteers, Capt. Phillips; Madison volunteers, Capt. Kuhn; Edwardsville Volunteers, Capt. Robinson. Capt. E. A. Fine, of Monmouth was elected Colonel of the fourth, and Capt. Murray of St. Clair Lieutenant Colonel. The fourth Regiment was nearly completed to-day. It will be made up to-morrow, and W. H. L. Wallace, of Ottawa, will probably be elected Colonel.

The legal numbers of these Regiments are 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th; the 7th, Col. Cook, leaves to-morrow for Alton. The total number of rations issued daily is 4700.

The active militia in the general militia bill consists of volunteers, the reserve militia of all white male citizens between the ages of 18 and 45, and the exempt militia of all others capable of bearing arms.

Mr. Hacker denies indignantly that there is a single Secessionist in Jonesboro. As I understand, he feels that his constituents have been injured by counter statements in the Tribune. You will please give this a prominent place.

The Committee on Federal Relations this evening agreed unanimously to the following resolution, as a substitute for the one introduced by Mr. Shaw on the question on subjugating States:

Resolved, That while we are ready to stand by and defend with our lives and our fortunes the Constitution and the laws, we disclaim any desire to engage in a war for the purpose of interfering with the institutions of the Southern States, or for the purpose of subjugating the people, or any portion of them, or any other object than to preserve the supremacy of the Constitution of the United States and to enforce the due execution of the laws; and we are opposed to any war waged for any purpose inconsistent with the objects declared in this resolution, and we condemn all the counsels of those who, in this hour of danger and difficulty, would distract the attention of the country from the Constitution and the Union as the rallying point.

Mr. Shaw was present in the Committee, and it will no doubt be adopted unanimously.

FROM CAIRO.

Another Steamer Stopped---More Munitions of War Seized.

ATTACK TALKED OF.

[Special Dispatch to Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, April 26.

We are going on here swimmingly. This morning our guard boat brought to and seized the fine, fast, new passenger steamer C. E. Helmick, and we found her loaded with large amounts of powder, lead, shot, and other munitions of war. She had also a heavy load of provisions. Her officers, passengers and crew deserted her in great haste, probably fearing that we had learned our manners in the extreme South.

We also seized and retained another assortment of military goods and arms in charge of Adams's Express, bound Secessionward.

There are quite a number of visitors here to-day from Chicago and other places. Spies are continually around, but as we do nothing to be ashamed of, and are strong enough to repel attack, they look on undisturbed.

Rumors are afloat here of an intended night attack from down the river; but they have no effect other than to cause greater vigilance on the part of the guard.

From below we hear that when the Memphis people heard of our arrival here, they commenced to throw up batteries and mount them with cannon, probably afraid that we were using this only as the basis of operations against them. The excitement therewith is said to be intense.

We have no orders to seize provisions—only munitions of war. CARLOS.

Letter from the Cairo Camp.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

THURSDAY EVENING, April 25, 1861.

But little of any interest has transpired since my telegraph last evening.

By some of the passengers who came up on the boat, however, I learn that the excitement from Memphis, Randolph &c., are only too true. At Randolph they have something over one hundred men. My informant did not speak of them as being formidable, physically, he speaks of them as effeminate and sickly in appearance; and quite a considerable number of them being very young.

At Memphis he says they have taken men out of the calaboose, and chain gangs, paid their fines and pressed them into military service. He says three men came up from New Orleans on the same boat who had enlisted in the U. S. Army and received their pay, and then put off. For the honor of Northern and Union men dare not express their opinions is well known, and this statement is only the more satisfactory to me, on account of hearing it myself. Our position, condition, and financial affairs, it appears, are quite as well known down there as in Chicago. Senator Douglas, it seems from his report, has by his patriotism placed himself in an awkward position for a southern visit, as a large number of men who habitate somewhere around near his plantation, have handed themselves together, and have sworn to mob him on sight, and hassle the Judge so soon as he may set foot within the State. They look for him in about three weeks. Therefore the Judge will take warning in time.

My informant thinks the better class of men are too well informed and acquainted with both the men and the force of the North to expect anything but defeat, they realize however that a fight only can now settle the differences.

The boys here are hard at work drilling, every day striving to render themselves perfect in their duty. Col. Scott has made a great many friends by the manner in which he has taken hold of and performed his duties.

Col. Prentiss, who has suspended Gen. Swift, is very much liked, and is regarded as an excellent commandant.

The ground occupied by the men is a space of some five acres, jus at the junction of the Ohio and the Mississippi. The levee rises the camp grounds to the height of fifteen or twenty feet, "brick shot dirt" as it is called down here, a very compact hard kind of earth is what it is made of. It is capable of withstanding an immense amount of cannonading. They have two cannon mounted on the levee, and men by them ready constantly. A company of cavalry was raised at Mound City, on the opposite shore of the Mississippi river, rises the highest point of land for a great number of miles, and it is there, if anywhere, that a fortification could be put up. It is perhaps (high tide now) a mile and a half across, and the current for navigation nearer that shore than this. No fears are entertained, however, of this.

The utmost vigilance is used to prevent any advantage, and with each wide awake boys there is but little if any danger. There are no quarters arranged yet for the RUNES, unless they take rooms at the hotel, the St. Charles, a large brick house that stands just at the outer edge of the camp grounds, full of loft and a good table. Yours, CARLOS.

From Louisiana and Texas.

[From the Picayune of April 22.]

THE TEXAS FRONTIER.

A letter received this morning from Galveston, dated the 19th, says a report is prevalent at that place that Indianola, Port Lavaca, and San Antonio have been occupied by United States troops, and makes complaint that the loyal people of Texas are unprotected and unprovided with arms to meet this emergency.

Our own private letters of the same date from Galveston, say nothing whatever of these movements, as reported above.

PARTICULARS OF THE CAPTURE OF THE STAR OF THE WEST.

In accordance with instructions from the Confederate Government at Montgomery, Col. S. A., arrived at Galveston on Tuesday evening, the 16th inst., at sunset, for the purpose of making up an expedition for the capture of the Star of the West. Col. Carter was empowering received full authority from President Davis to take command of all the Confederate forces of the State of Texas.

Immediately on his arrival, he communicated his mission to Gen. Sherman, who at once issued an order for a call of volunteers. The Wigfall Guards, Capt. Cook, and others were assembled at their armory at the time, for regular drill, and immediately offered their services, numbering forty men, and with the Island City Rifles, Capt. Moody, of about thirty men, and the Galveston Artillery, Capt. Van Baren, they were embarked at 12 o'clock at night on board the steamer Matagorda. Gen. Sherman promised Col. Van Dorn 400 men if he would wait till the next morning, as he would telegraph to Houston for the companies there, who are ready to move at a moments notice, but the expedition admitted of no delay, and by three o'clock A. M., the Matagorda, with her gallant little band, was on the high sea.

The Matagorda arrived at Indianola on the 17th at 5 P. M., and disembarked her troops at Saluria wharf. The steamer Star of the West lying in sight at time from Lavaca, when she was immed ate signaled and ordered to come alongside. The Galveston troops were immediately transferred to her, and the Matagorda proceeded down the bay, under command of Col. Van Dorn, to the anchorage outside, where the Star of the West was lying. She was immediately boarded by the gallant Galvestonians, who took possession at once of her decks. As the men rushed on board, Lieutenant Phillip Dimmick, of the Brooklyn, hauled down the Star flag. The First Officer of the Star of the West demanded to know what flag was that, and to whom he was to surrender.

The Ensign responded in the richest brogue of his native country, "St. Jahore, it's the Texas flag on an Irish jack-staff; and ye must surrender to the Confederate forces of the State of Texas!" The Star of the West then struck her flag, and she became a prize to our Government.

From Fort Pickens.

[From the Atlanta (Geo.) Confederacy, 22d.]

A letter from a member of the G. C. G. to his friend Jake Stadtleman, in this city, gives a stirring picture of things at Pensacola. He says: "We are prepared for the worst. We have to sleep on our arms every night. Fort Pickens has about 2,500 troops within her walls. There are five war vessels lying in the bay. Fort Pickens is now engaged in throwing up a sand battery, to be called the 'Gate City Battery.' Soldiering is a hard life. Hard work—fat fare—and hard quarters. My hands are blistered badly. No time to look yet. Plenty of oysters at forty cents a hundred. Market low. Provisions cheap. My company boiled to take my cross in matrimony or love. *Nothing to drink here at all.*"

A Rare Calamity.

In the telegraphic despatches received yesterday afternoon, Gov. Letcher of Virginia is said to have written that "every man from the South is sent to the Northern States! What can the North do?" Citizens of the Northwest, send, and tremble at the fate that awaits you. The Virginians are not going to fight, but starve you into submission! Let the North retaliate by sending no more provisions to Virginia ports.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE REBELLION.

MARYLAND TURNING BACK.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

WASHINGTON FILLING UP.

BAD LOOK FOR THE REBELS.

From the Cairo Boys.

TROUBLES IN TEXAS

ILLINOIS.

CAIRO, April 26.—Passengers from the south report that troops are being raised at Memphis, Randolph, and other Southern points in Trade pain is to proceed by railroad to Columbus, Kentucky, from there march through Kentucky and make an attack upon Cairo from the Kentucky bank of the river.

Last evening the steamer J. D. Perry, a St. Louis and Memphis packet, en route for Memphis, supposed to have on board large supplies of military stores for the South, was stopped here by Government officers and her cargo examined. No contraband goods were found on her. She was allowed to proceed.

All quiet here to-day. The Government troops are fully prepared for any attack that may be made upon them.

CAIRO, April 26.—The steamer C. E. Hillmess, a St. Louis and Nashville packet en route for Nashville, was boarded by Capt. Scott and the contraband goods found on board, and the captain of the boat arrested. The Hillman is in possession of the State authorities.

The steamer *Harris Tinsley*, of St. Louis and New Orleans packets, the steamer *Louisville*, of the Louisville and New Orleans packets, both en route for New Orleans, loaded this forenoon. The manifests were examined and found to contain nothing but legitimate commerce, and they were permitted to proceed.

OTTAWA, April 26.—On Saturday, the 20th inst., the Board of Supervisors of this county will pass a bill of credit, authorizing the Major to draw on him at sight for $20 for each company organized in this county and accepted into the service of the State, provided the same has been organized in the county, and as many more will soon be organized.

LASALLE, April 26.—The 9th Illinois Regiment, Capt. Carter, 83 in number, passed through Ottawa, en route for Springfield to-day. Col. N. Cook has a fine company of 81 men raised to march. The Douglas guards of this city, have been accepted, and will be mustered in to-day, and leave in a few days. The Germans are raising a company also, and the ranks will be filled in a few days. LaSalle turns out four companies and a home guard to be formed immediately, for service at any point in the State where they may be called in an emergency.

OTTAWA, April 26.—Whereas, The Governor of Virginia has issued his proclamation that no more flour be shipped to the North or east; therefore, Resolved, That we, the citizens of Ottawa in mass meeting assembled that Illinois will not furnish Virginia with any more tobacco!

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, April 26.—Rumors being current yesterday that the powder magazine of Loflin, Smith & Boles, five miles above the city, was being loaded for the Secessionists, Mr. Loflin called on the Police Commissioners to protect it, and a detachment of State militia were ordered out to guard it last night. Today all the powder was purchased by the State.

The *Evening Journal* learns by letter and private conveyance that Gen. Harney has removed from the Department of the West, and the command devolves upon Gen. Lyon, who is now in command at Jefferson City, where the Star of the West was fired into. The Missouri Volunteers are rapidly concentrating at that point, and both Price and Governor Jackson are there.

The Missouri Republican of this morning says that the Governor has ordered the concentration of troops at St. Louis from the interior.

Volunteers continue to enter the arsenal under the State proclamation. The force now on duty is about 3,000 men there undergoing a rigorous drill. Several companies of State militia are recruiting, and a strict guard is maintained around the arsenal.

Kennett McKenzie, one of the oldest merchants in St. Louis, died this morning.

WARSAW, Mo., April 26.—A large Southern Rights flag was hoisted and 15 guns fired for the Union, and cheers that they will resist coercion of troops at St. Louis from the interior.

The Rey Stone left Washington Monday and brings some forty or fifty heads of cattle and other provisions from the Government to Mr. Adams, Minister to England.

The Kay Stone is well armed, and provisioned to resist any attack that might be made on her, but she met with no interruption.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1861.

HOW TO USE CRITICISM.

In spite of the profusion of the Administration has [illegible] criticism. Carefully aimed by the Editor, by his aides, by correspondents and contributors, it has wrought in the dense mass which, measured by the time required for the performance, is wielded as chief in the history of European conflicts. The carping and sneering of these professional military critics, who do the part of a carriage-box from from a military mind, who suppose that bodies of armed men may be raised from the earth by a stamp of the foot, and after raised, be driven forward like herds of cattle, to sleep under the open sky at night and browse for their rations by the wayside, pass for nought. They are not worth the contempt of the men who are better informed. Says one, with fury in his eye and his oath on his lips, "Why don't the four thousand men at Cockeysville go through? They are only fifty-three miles from Baltimore and fifty-five from Washington,—why don't they march?" The Capital will be taken before they get there." Possibly; but they know as well as the gentlemen who stand on the street-corners in Chicago what their duty is, and are unquestionably anxious to do it. Without proper arms, with not a baggage wagon, nor a horse, possibly not a blanket, not a tent, not a ration—raw, undisciplined and balked, they do wisely and will to wait the munitions of war and the reinforcements that will insure their certain success. They have found out—perhaps just found out—that four-thousand men are not fed at country way-side taverns, and lodged in beds, or even in hay-mows, in country villages—a fact of knowledge that our sagacious critics surely lack. "But, the "New York Seventh, and the Massachu- "setts regiment—why did they stay so "long at Annapolis?" We don't know; but those regiments do; and we are willing to implicitly rely on their courage and discretion. "Yes, yes; but "the blockade—the blockade. Why are "not all the ports of the seceding States "blockaded right off?" This last enquiry comes most indignantly from men to whom main-sail is only another name for flitter-shrouds. The answer, that the Government has not the required ships for instant service does not suffice. "Build them, "buy them, get steamers, brigs, "sloops, anything that will float a "gun!" Yes, we reply,—float the gun, ship, stores and men into the enemy's hands. Fitting out steamers and ships for every day work is no job done in an hour; altering and fitting them for war purposes,—to withstand the elements and the attacks of the enemy, require time, men, money and naval supplies that cannot be made, at the touch of the Government wand, to spring, like Cinderella's horses, out of a pumpkin, ready in the twinkling of an eye. "But the troops. "Call out more troops; cover the mountain sides of the East and the prairies of the "West with men." And, say we, let them stand there, the Government having no arms to put in their hands, and let them suck their thumbs and wonder what they will do next. Half the men now in the field, are, as our Illinois boys were yesterday, drilling with broomsticks and pitchforks.

And so the sapient critics go on, and so they may be easily answered. They forget that this war is not yet a fortnight old; that the President when he came into power found the Army and Navy demoralized, our ships scattered, our arsenals in the hands of enemies; and all the vast resources of the nation, save always the unquenchable patriotism of the people, made unavailable by traitors acts. They forget that in spite of these things, men hardly warm in their places, unaccustomed to the duties imposed upon them, have, since the old flag was pulled down at Sumter, done what the most powerful monarchy on earth ready for war by sea and by land, could not have done in the time that has been consumed.

Let the people trust this Government. It is made up of able and patriotic men, to doubt who, myould, in this exigency, when they need the support of every loyal man, be a criminal. Let them trust Gen. Scott. He knows just as much about tactics and about war in general as the street-corner and bar-room critics who groan with agony and rage because the war is not yet ended, and Charleston and the rebels wiped out.

IT IS NOT A FAILURE.

One of the petty vexations to which we have been subjected of late, has been the silly twaddle of here and there a person complaining that our system of government has proved a failure. For years we have prospered as a people as no nation ever did before. Wars have been waged with powerful governments, and the vigor and elasticity of our system have been demonstrated so far as outward danger is concerned, most satisfactorily and convincingly. Shay's rebellion, the Whisky insurrection in Pennsylvania, the poor abortion of Nullification in South Carolina, each in their disastrous experience seemed to be conclusive that the system would work well, and protect against internal as well as external danger. Contrasting our hitherto experience with that of England, with her Irish rebellion; with that of France with her ceaseless "bouleversements"—changing her government with every decade; with that of Austria, with the threes and agonies that shake her empire to its deepest foundations every twelvemonth; with that of even absolute Russia itself, whose tranquility is hardly maintained by the ceaseless tramp of a million of soldiers marching and countermarching backward through her extended limits—we present a history of which we may well be proud. And now, when the quiet of our great and prosperous repose is for the first time disturbed by a movement, which from its gravity assumes a shape of respectable proportions, and when the nation but slowly awakes to the realization of the unnatural and monstrous treason that threatens its ruin, and is reluctant to put forth its giant energy for the chastisement of the guilty, and therefore at the first moves slowly and hesitatingly—forthwith this clamor comes up from the affrighted or the unloyal—"our system is a failure!"

But the events of the past week are disproving this unpatriotic gabble with a distinctness that obviates all necessity for argument. The uprising of the people is so hearty and thorough, and promises so effectually to vindicate the system from any charge of weakness or inefficiency, that we look confidently to hear within less time than has transpired since the attack on Sumter, from the same timid lips that are now so volcible about the failure of the system, a still more fearful outcry against its vindictive and terrible energy.

No! The system is not a failure. The patient spectacle which the free States of the North are now exhibiting challenges all history for a parallel. Slow to awaken to danger at last, too wisely contented with its condition of highest prosperity and peace, readily to believe that others can be guilty of the intimate guilt of hating every such unspeakable good in mere wantonness, they are now arousing themselves in the majesty of their strength and the retribution they will wreak will be as sure and as fearful as it has been deliberate and temperate in its initiation. The same intelligence and moral energy and vigor that through the whole continuance of the land and for over the sea, during the piping times of peace, have given the [illegible] will of peaceful commerce, [illegible] to the [illegible] of the [illegible] to the [illegible] of the [illegible] to the [illegible] of the

Catholic Pills CURE Sick Headache. CURE Nervous Headache & CURE All kinds of Headache.

By the use of these Pills periodic attacks of Headache may be prevented, and by their timely administration at the commencement of an attack, immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They relieve delicate constitutions requiring the Tonics and Stimulants in which females are so frequently compelled to indulge.

They act quickly upon the Stomach, Secretions, Circulation, and Nervous System.

For Nervous Pain, Sickness, Sickness Nausea, and all symptoms of customary habits, they are preferable as a CATHARTIC, supporting the APPETITE, giving STRENGTH and TONE to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CATHOLIC PILLS are the result of long years of study, experience and carefully conducted scientific research, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the ABSENCE OF ANY DISAGREEABLE TASTE RENDERS IT EASY TO ADMINISTER THEM TO CHILDREN.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have the signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines. A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,

No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.

The Following Endorsement of

SPALDING'S

CEPHALIC PILLS

Will convince all who suffer from

HEADACHE,

THAT A

SPEEDY AND SURE CURE

IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these Testimonials were unsolicited by Mr. SPALDING, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly scientific discovery.

[From the Hon. Thomas Corwin.]

WASHINGTON, Ohio, Feb. 20th, 1861.

MR. SPALDING,

DEAR SIR: I have used your Cephalic Pills, and I LIKE THEM so well that I wish you to send me two dollars worth.

Two of them are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few of the Pills to try. Send the Pills by mail, and oblige

Your friend,

JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERSON, Pa., Feb. 6th, 1861.

MR. SPALDING,

DEAR SIR: You will find inclosed one dollar, for which you will please send me two more boxes of your Cephalic Pills. I have received a great benefit from them.

Yours respectfully,

MARY ANN STONEHOUSE.

Brown County, Huntington Co., Pa.

H. C. SPALDING,

DEAR SIR: Please send me FIVE boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Mail them immediately.

Yours truly,

JNO. K. ——.

P. S. Don't FORGET TO SEND ME SOME OF YOUR PILLS. And your Nerve Ointment.

DELLA TUCKER, Ohio, Jan. 15th, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING, Dear Sir: Please send by return mail one box of your Cephalic Pills. I have used them with the most astonishing success. Yours, &c.,

GEO. W. GROVER, P. M.

Perry Township, Muskingum Co., O.

H. C. SPALDING, Dear Sir: Please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills, by return mail. Inclose the money, before, if you have opportunity of the kind you can depend on.

One of my neighbors, who is subject to severe sick headache, has tried your Pills, and says they have given him an ACTION IN ONE HOUR, BY TWO PILLS, WHICH I HAVE NEVER KNOWN BY ANY OTHER MEDICINE.

Yours, &c.,

W. B. WILKIN.

Newspaper Office, Franklin Co., Pa.

HENRY C. SPALDING, Esq.,

DEAR SIR: Please send me, by mail, one box of your Cephalic Pills. I have been afflicted with sick headache for years, and have tried many remedies, but never found any relief from them. I was induced to send for your Pills, after reading a testimonial in the Tribune.

Yours, &c.,

T. C. FILLER.

TIFFANY, Ill., January 16th, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING, Dear Sir: Please send me by mail, one box of your Cephalic Pills for which I inclose you the money. I have been afflicted with sick headache for years, and am anxious to try your Pills, as I am informed that I was indebted to them for the cure of a friend.

Yours, &c.,

A. H. ——.

Pills and by return mail. Direct to

A. H. ——,

Mitchell, Ind.

[From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.]

Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz.: Cure of Headache in all its forms.

[From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.]

They have been tested in more than a thousand cases, with entire success.

[From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.]

If you are, or have been afflicted with the sick headache, (and who has not?) we feel you may have them in case of an attack.

[From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.]

The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effective remedy for the headache, and one of the very best preparations for that complaint which we have ever seen.

For sale by all Druggists, at 25 cents per box. 189 Washington Street.

[From the Western R. R. Gazette, Chicago, Ill.]

We have used Spalding's Cephalic Pills, and do not know what the matter with us would be without them.

[From the Knoxville Daily Star, Knoxville, Tenn.]

We are sure that persons suffering with the headache, will try them, will relief be found.

[From the Southern Path Finder, New Orleans, La.]

Try them! You that are afflicted, and we are sure you will find that relief has been obtained by a single box of these Pills.

[From the St. Louis Democrat.]

The ingredients of which the Cephalic Pills are composed are said to be a remarkably effective remedy for the headache, and one of the very best preparations for that complaint which we have ever seen.

[From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa.]

Mr. Spalding would not commit his name to one of the kind but knew it possess real merit.

[From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.]

The testimony in their favor is strong, from the most respectable quarters.

[From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.]

Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds.

[From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.]

Said to be very efficacious for the headache.

[From the Commercial, Cincinnati, Ohio.]

Suffering humanity can now be relieved.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

An accident will happen, even in well regulated families, but it is very desirable to have some simple and effective way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c., &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

Is ready for immediate use, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. York Weekly newspaper each bottle.

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

HENRY C. SPALDING,

No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.

CAUTION.

Counterfeit preparations are appearing in various parts of the country, and purchasers should be careful to get the genuine article. SOLD by druggists generally. Be sure that the fictitious name of SPALDING is not substituted for the genuine.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

MANUFACTURED BY

H. C. SPALDING,

No. 48 Cedar Street, New York

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1861.

Letters from the Cirapo.

We learn from the proprietor of Bryce's Ivy Fost that he yesterday received from Illinois Central Railroad train loads some six hundred or more beeves and hogs destined by contract to be slaughtered at his cattle-yards in this city. Many of these lots, whose contents have been shown us indicate the beeves to good spirits, and already, though on no considerable occasion, enough have been shown to declare them possessed of a right kind of pluck.

Fourth Ward Minden, New Yorker—More Sterling.

The Rev. Mr. VanMeter, who brought to the west the first company of "Little Wanderers," so just placed in good homes fifty-two more, this is the twenty seventh company this Pastor of the little children" has placed in as homes where "they shall hunger no more." He has received into his *Home for Little Wanderers* over one thousand during the past year. The friends of neglected children will hold a mass meeting in Metropolitan Hall next Sabbath P. M. at 4½ o'clock. All the Mission and Sabbath Schools are requested to be present. The Mission Schools will occupy the galleries. Mr. VanMeter will relate some ssply interesting incidents connected with his work.

Honor to the Brave.

The ceremonies to take place at McVicker's Theatre this evening will be well worth beholding. The Irish Brigade will be present, by invitation of the Manager, and receive at a ly fit from J. J. Seats, Esq., a magnificent silk banner with appropriate mottoes and emblems, of the true adopted sons of our country. Mr. McVicker will make the presentation speech, and blend with it Halleck's address to the American Flag. The entire performances is of a patriotic nature, and we call especial attention to the advertisement in another column. Go early.

A New Mail Route to Lake Superior.

A new mail route to Lake Superior via Green Bay and Chicago, is being agitated. The route, as proposed, will be from Chicago by the Northwestern Railroad to Green Bay. Thence by boat to Bay de Noque, land to Marquette, and boat to Houghton. The time through is limited to forty-eight hours, but it is expected that it can be performed in thirty-six hours with all ease in summers. In winters the same route is to be used with land conveyance.

This route goes into effect on the 1st of May, and offers besides its mail facilities, a greatly improved route of travel between this city and the Hyperborean regions, over one of the best managed railroads leading out of this city.

The Sewing for the Soldiers.

The Sewing Machine men have come out liberally. Messrs. Boswell & Co., W. C. Mason & Co., E. Richards & Co., and Gould, Stone & Co., have all made prompt and generous tenders of their respective Sewing Machines, rooms, etc. We learn that the ladies have made arrangements to accept and occupy the hall proffered by Mr. McVicker.

Good for the People's Line,

BUFFALO, April 24, 1861.

MESSRS. SANFORD & HALE, Chicago—Gents: You are hereby authorized to tender to the Governor of Illinois or other authorities, the free passage on the Lakes, by People's Line of Propellers, of volunteers to serve their country and uphold the flag against traitors and rebels.

Yours, truly,

CHARLES ENSIGN,
Agent People's Line Propellers.

Chaplains in the Army.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

What provision, if any, has been made by the militia law of the State for Chaplains in the army? Our best citizens are interested in this matter. If no such provision exists, the present legislature should attend to the matter without delay. K.

The Sturges' Mitre.

LENOXDALE, April 25, 1861.

At a regular meeting of the "Sturges Rifles" held at their rooms in Dole's Building, roll having been called, Mr. Steel stated the objects of the meeting. The following were unanimously elected officers:

James Steel, Captain.
N. R. Sheldon, 1st Lieutenant.
M. P. Foster, 2d Lieutenant.

The following were appointed a Committee to draft rules for the company until accepted into service: James Steel, N. R. Sheldon, M. P. Foster, Mr. Tryhe, Mr. Kline, Mr. Spencer and W. G. Fuller.

Drill hours—10 to 12; 2 to 5, and 7 to 9 o'clock. On motion the meeting adjourned.

W. G. FULLER, Chairman.
CHAS. P. WILLIAMS, Sec'y.

Tenth Ward Volunteers.

A meeting was held in pursuance of a call by H. N. Friehls and others, at H. Niemeyers, corner of Canal and Mitchell streets, of those who were in favor of organizing a company for drilling purposes in the Tenth Ward. G. W. Spofford was chosen Chairman, and Otis S. Favours Secretary. Remarks were made by Messrs. Spofford, Friehls and McAllister.

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft by-laws and perfect the organization:—Jacob Hood, Sami. F. White, William Metzger, H. McDonald, C. Selig, C. Hopkleman, H. G. W. Crowley, H. N. Friehls, G. W. Edwards, H. Niemeyer, W. Nixon, Joseph Yeagle.

Adjourned to meet at 7½ o'clock on Monday evening, April 29th at Niemeyer's House, corner of Canal and Mitchell streets.

GEO. W. SPOFFORD, Pres't.
OTIS S. FAVOURS, Sec'y.

LAUNCH.—At Miller & Hood's ship yard, on the North Branch, on Thursday afternoon, a very successful launch of a new steam tug came off. It was built for the Messrs. Friedlville, and is the largest tug at this port, with the exception of the McQueen. Her dimensions are as follows: Length 72 feet, beam 14 feet, depth of hold 8 feet. She is equipped with two very powerful 16 inch engines, from Warrington's Vulcan Foundry in this city. She is said to be a perfect model of beauty and strength, and will be a very valuable addition to the Messrs. Friedville's steam tug fleet. She is named the "Union."

FOULDEN COMPANY.—A muster roll has been opened for the enlistment of a corps of sixty picked men as Foulders, for Bridges, Breastworks and Fortifications, which is being formed, no recruits under 5 feet 10 being received, of the ages from 30 to 50. John Wilson, a well-known railroad man, has opened his place for enlistment, under the Matteson House.

THE ILLINOIS RANGERS.—Capt. Fuller's fine cavalry company now numbers 120, and but a few more will be received. Their drill-room at the Armory is visited by many spectators.

On one our of these occasions a few nights since, as a token of appreciation of Capt. Fuller and his corps, the firm of Messrs. Haviss & Parker presented the commander with their check for $50.

☞ The Sumner's Brigade will meet to day at 13 o'clock, at their rooms in Lind Block, for drill. By order, H. DEAL, Captain.

—The Company met last night and elected Henry Deal, Captain; John Lyle King, 1st Lieutenant; and Wm. Johnson, Orderly Sergeant. The remaining officers will be elected when the Company is full.

CHICAGO.—McNally, the newsman on Dearborn street, has just received a quantity of sombrero that is style and finish critics say finishes the highest sentiments of patriotism. They are to be worn by every body now-a-days.

GRAND CHURCH FAIRS.—The ladies of Grace Church are requested to meet at the residence of E. P. Hosford, Esq., 282 Michigan avenue, at 2 o'clock P. M. to-morrow, (Saturday,) to receive assignments for the supply of baskets and Tea and Coffee and aid and assist in their brave volunteers. Let there be a full attendance.

Mrs. E. P. HOSFORD,
Mrs. J. M. LOOMIS,
Mrs. J. E. LOOMIS.

THIRD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The ladies of the Third Presbyterian Church are requested to meet in the Pastor's study in the church this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, to prepare clothing and aid for our volunteers. Every lady connected with the church will call this time.

Mrs. Prof. HOUGH, Directress.
Mrs. C. W. HALL,
Mrs. J. W. FOSTER,

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Mrs. Prof. HOUGH, Directress.
Mrs. C. W. HALL,
Mrs. J. W. FOSTER,

Chicago—The Mineral Mills Paint Company, of Chicago, have commenced the manufacture of paints, and offer for sale their mineral paints, in all the various colors required for painting, putting up in kegs and barrels, and are now ready to fill orders. Their mills will run day and night.

The Railroad Race and the War.

We have taken pleasure in the noble showing which shows the railroad employees have exhibited in the cause of their country. A very striking exhibit in support of the statement is the following list of employees in the service of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad in this city, now serving any Illinois Volunteers, nearly sixty in number, and most of them NOW in the field in active duty, as will be seen by a list of the companies:

Richard Rodgers, Artillery; Jas. McConnell, Artillery; Jas. Fenton, Artillery; Co. D; Geo. Fenton, Artillery; Co. D; Jas. Fenton, Artillery; Co. D; Edward Hicks, Co. D; Artillery; Edward Hicks, Co. D; Artillery; Richard Hicks, Co. D; Artillery; Wm. Hicks, Co. D; Artillery; Wm. Hicks, Co. D; Artillery; Wm.